



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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TEXAS.

This magnificent country, which has of late attracted so large a share of public attention throughout the civilized world, not only on account of the richness of its soil and favored climate, but because of the horridity of its political condition, and the extraordinary working of a revolution which has merged nationally into a federative power and State sovereignty, as a mere guarantee of the free exercise of republican principles, has its boundary defined by an act of Congress, approved in December, 1836, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the principal stream of said river to its source; thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning." Its area comprises nearly four hundred thousand square miles.

This country presents every variety of surface, from the extended plain to the lofty mountain. At the south, a level region, varying in width from twenty to seventy miles, extends along the coast from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. This level section is broadest near the Brazos, and narrowest near the San Antonio river. It is furrowed by many deep ravines, which form the channels of the numerous streams that intersect this part of the country. These streams are bordered by dense forests, varying from half a mile to six miles in width. The intervening country is mostly open prairie. The forests, however, do not extend quite to the coast, but terminate within a distance of about five miles from the shore; thence the country is so entirely open, that from the beach, in most places, not a tree can be seen, and the eye rests upon a wide grassy plain, diversified only by a few stunted bushes. Above this level region the country becomes gradually undulating, presenting a continued series of broad swelling knolls, and wide shallow valleys. The prairies and woodland in this region alternate in the most picturesque manner, forming some of the most beautiful scenery in nature. The prairies are generally small, and interspersed with groves resembling islets in a grassy lake. The forest trees attain a large size here, and are more widely diffused over the surface. Springs are not unfrequent in this section; and the country is irrigated by numerous streams of pure, whole some water, flowing over pebbly beds. Above this, you pass through a hilly country, extending inland about one hundred miles. Few of these hills attain an elevation exceeding five hundred feet. Their summits are generally flat, and tufted with dense thickets of cedar. Beyond this hilly country, another level or gently undulating region extends northward towards the Red river. This section is about one hundred miles broad, on the meridian of Austin, and gradually widens eastward, and contracts westward of this line. It encloses the Great Salt Lake of the Brazos. It is bounded on the northwest by a range of mountains which furnish the sources of the Red river, the Brazos, Colorado, and other streams on the east, and the Rio Puerco and other tributaries of the Rio Grande on the west.

The prairies of Texas form an important feature of its surface. They comprise about four-fifths of the level, and nearly one-half of the undulating region. They vary in dimensions from five miles to one hundred in length—breadth about one fourth the length. The size is proportioned to the distances between the principal streams. In the west, are counties, the prairies are beautifully diversified with small groves of timber; those of the level region, however, are entirely open. The soil of the prairies is remarkably uniform in its character throughout the whole country, consisting generally of a black vegetable mould, varying from four inches to four feet in depth, resting upon beds of sandy or clayey loam. This soil differs but little in fertility from that of the bottom lands, and is covered with an abundance of nutritious grass, affording an inexhaustible supply of pasturage. There is, probably, no class of men upon the globe who can live more independently, or with less care and labor, than the herdsmen of Texas. The cattle feed out upon the prairie, or in the wooded bottoms, the whole year, and require almost no little attention as the wild deer or the bounding buffalo. The scenery of the prairies, which lie

east of the Colorado valley, is too monotonous to be agreeable. The larger prairies may, from their immensity, astonish and surprise the beholder, like the broad unvaried expanse of the ocean. The smaller ones, with their even, uniform carpet of verdure, walled in with tall forest trees on every side, must please the eye, and wrap the senses for a moment; but they fail to attract attention, to command admiration, to excite wonder, and make lasting impressions upon the mind. They possess none of that constantly varying charm of scenery, peculiar to hilly or mountainous scenery; and the tourist soon becomes fatigued in noting the remarkable uniformity and sameness of feature that characterize them. The landscapes are but a continued series of prairies skirted by forests, from the banks of the San Jacinto to the Colorado.

This country, as its surface indicates, affords almost every variety of soil. In the level and undulating regions, it is exceedingly fertile, consisting, in many places, of a rich, deep, calcareous loam, in which sandy and clayey particles are intimately combined with a carbonaceous vegetable mould. On the banks of several of the streams the soil assumes a reddish-yellow color, from the abundance of ferruginous earth mingled with it. This is peculiarly characteristic of the soils in the vicinity of the Red river, and the level country on the Brazos, the Caney, and the Colorado. On these streams the soils seem to contain all the elements of fertility, and are probably unsurpassed by any on the globe. Those of the level and undulating regions differ but little in their chemical constituents, and evince that they have been formed from a common sedimentary deposit. The undulating sections are generally regarded as more fertile than the level country. This may be owing to the fact, that the constituents of the soil are there more intimately blended than in the level country; consequently, the fertilizing influence is more generally diffused. The soil of the hilly region differs widely. In the valleys, the alluvial accumulations are generally very deep, and the soil is similar to that of the undulating region; it consists chiefly of a friable, sandy, calcareous loam, remarkably fertile. Near the Colorado, it encloses many flinty, rolled pebbles, which are gradually decomposing and imparting a siliceous character. The hills have generally a very light thin soil, consisting chiefly of a layer of vegetable mould only a few inches deep, resting upon horizontal strata of limestone. The productions of Texas are similar to those of the middle and southern States of the Union, with the addition of tropical fruits; everything yielding immensely abundant returns for the little labor bestowed. The forests furnish vast quantities of valuable timber, consisting of live oak, pine, cedar, mesquit, (which nearly resembles mahogany,) bois d'arc, and other timber highly prized for cabinet furniture. It has been estimated that the forests of Texas would alone furnish a supply of live oak sufficient for all the navies of the world. The mesquit grass, which carpets the prairies and forests of western Texas, is as valuable as grain for stock, being exceedingly nutritious, even when apparently deadened by age, and withered by the rays of the sun.

The sections of Texas, which, by their geological features, indicate that they contain the largest quantities of valuable minerals, have been but little explored except by the Spaniards soon after the establishment of the missions of the 'Alamo' in Bexar; 'San Jose' and 'Concepcion' a few miles below, on the San Antonio river; and 'Esprit Santo,' near Goliad. A rich mine of sulphur of lead has been found on the San Sabá, and a valuable copper mine discovered near the Brazos, about a hundred and fifty miles from the falls on that stream. Saline springs and beds of coal are found in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake, through which the Brazos flows. The hilly country abounds with beds of excellent iron ore, and valuable quarries of freestone and limestone. Beds of lignite and salines, and sulphur springs, are found in these sections; also gypsum is frequently remarkably transparent, in the form of selenite. Near the Colorado great quantities of siliceous minerals are scattered over the surface; and, in some places, upon hills, are so abundant as to render the land almost sterile. They consist principally of rolled pebbles of flint, agate, chalcedony, and quartz. The level region affords hardly any minerals worthy of notice. Indeed, throughout its whole extent, scarcely a stone can be found.

Texas affords an extensive and almost unexplored field of investigation to the geologist. The small masses of gneiss and granite that have been found on the Colorado, in the hilly region, indicate that the primitive and oldest sedimentary rocks may be found near the sources of that stream. If we may believe the narrations of the rangers and hunters upon the frontier, there can be little doubt that this country embraces all the varieties of geological formations, from the primitive to the most recent of marine and fluvial deposits. The imperfect exploration

made, indicate that all the sedimentary rocks of this country have not been subjected to any of those great revolutions that have broken up and contorted the rocky strata in many other parts of America, but have been gradually deposited in a tranquil sea, and as gradually lifted up from its bed by some process of nature. The observations, however, that confirm this opinion, have been confined to the tertiary and recent secondary formations. Along the coast a series of superficial accumulations extend inland from the coast, decreasing in thickness as the distance from the sea increases. The bones of the mastodon, and a variety of fossils, are found imbedded in this alluvial formation. Shells, similar to those that are daily thrown upon the gulf-shore, are found in these deposits. These superficial accumulations rest upon a coarse sandstone. In the higher portions of the undulating region, the sandstone in some places protrudes through the soil in irregular ridges, evidently water-worn, and resembling a rocky beach. Large trunks of silted trees, two or three feet in diameter, are found lying against the ridges of this description, a few miles east of Lagrange. This sandstone varies greatly in texture. In some places it is composed of coarse sands and comminuted shells, and encloses rolled siliceous pebbles. In others, it is quite fine grain ed, and resembles free-stone.

The diseases incident to the climate of Texas are few, and generally yield easily to a judicious remedial course. Intermit tent and remittent fevers are the most common disorders. These are induced by the use of unwholesome food, or by continued exposure to the sun. When to the exposure is added great bodily fatigue, the remittent fever assumes a contagious type, and is exceedingly dangerous. Travellers, who rashly venture to cross the prairies of the country under the scorching noonday sun, are liable to contract this disease. Those, however, who travel only during the early part of the morning, and towards the close of the evening, are seldom subjected to those attacks.

The people of Texas are remarkable for sobriety and general morality. If the descriptions we read of their recklessness, vice, and crime, in 1837, 1838, and 1839 were true, then indeed has there been a wonderful change wrought. The population is too sparse for the cause of religion to suffer by the zeal of sectarians, and, as the Sabbath morning breaks, they are all found kneeling at the same rude altar, and offering up their heart's devotion to the same merciful God. All trace of the intemperance and immorality produced by the great influx of worthless paper money from the States is gone. The swindler and criminal have been driven from the country by the force of public sentiment, while their victims have recovered from the degradation into which they had fallen. The moral atmosphere is pure. As a people, the Texans may well be envied for their virtues.

Wholesale Sharpiana mingled with anti-Mormonism.—The following horrible picture of murder and robbery is from the N. O. Picayune.

Paducah, Ky., July 23, 1845.
It has lately come to light, that one of the most extensive and thoroughly organized bands of outlaws that have yet been banded together since the days of Murrell and his gang, have their haunts in the adjoining counties in Illinois, whence they sail forth to this State, and parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Missouri, upon their errands of crime. The immediate cause of the discovery of this horde of robbers, murderers, counterfeiters, and horse thieves, was the sudden disappearance of a man named Davis, who resided in Christian county, in this State. Two men arrived at Davis' house a few weeks ago, with a deed conveying to them the whole of his property consisting of a farm negroes and stock. They turned the family out of the farmstead, had the conveyance regularly recorded, and took quiet possession of the premises. The disappearance of Davis caused a wide spread suspicion of foul play. The people of Christian county met in public assembly, and adopted resolutions designed to ferret out the mystery. They divided themselves into companies, and several hundred persons, in small squads, are scouring the county on horse back, to secure the safety of the country.

A few days ago a party of citizens of Christian county took up a suspicious fellow, carried him to the woods, tied him to a tree, and threatened to whip him to death if he did not disclose to them the secret of Davis' absence. The man, after protesting for a long time his ignorance upon the subject, became alarmed for his life, and revealed the whole circumstances of his robbery and murder. It appeared that in making a short excursion from his house, he fell in with a man named Pennington (who is the ring leader of the gang) and one or two others of his party. Pennington first got Davis drunk; he then by one chicanery

es next arrest attention, and the splendor of New Spain pervades these in almost as striking a degree as in Mexico itself. A Moorish character of architecture is clearly discernable among the buildings of Vera Cruz, as well as among those of Mexico. In other days, perhaps, when the walls were newer and whiter, a livelier effect may have arisen from their observation; but now a sombre aspect is glooming over all.

The worst object of remark that we can mention about the Mexicans, is their shocking and culpable neglect of education. A man who can write his own name is accounted a philosopher, and a woman who can scratch a love epistle, in ever so awkward a manner, is sure to be looked upon as a suspicious character, if not a positive and convicted blue stocking. The mass, the great majority of the population, know just as much about chirography or orthography as they do about honesty, and that's precious little, as is well known.

Catacombs under the city of Paris.—From Galignani's new Guide to the city of Paris we gather the following facts. Immense quantities of building stone have been for many years excavated underneath the foundations of the city. This process is still going on, producing annual materials worth nine millions of francs, and employing four thousand workmen. The excavations at the present time occupy one sixth of the sub-surface of the capital. The galleries which have been traced under the public ways are in length upwards of twenty-five thousand metres.

The thought of converting the quarries into catacombs originated with Mr. Lenoir, lieutenant general of the Police. A decree for this purpose was issued in 1834. The ceremony of consecrating the catacombs was performed with great solemnity on the 17th of April, 1836. Many cemeteries in various parts of the city were now cleared, and their bones removed to the catacombs. At first they were heaped up without any kind of order; but in 1810 a regular system of piling up the bones was commenced.

Openings were made to obtain air, channels were formed to carry off the water, steps were constructed from the lower to the upper excavations, pillars were erected to support the dangerous parts of the roof, and the skulls and bones built up along the walls. The staircase leading down to the catacombs consists of ninety steps. About two hundred yards from the bottom of this flight is the vestibule of octagonal form, with stone pillars, and Latin inscription. On entering the door there stretches before the spectator a long gallery, lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The arm, leg and thigh bones are in front, closely and regularly piled together, and their uniformity is relieved by three rows of skulls—one at the bottom, one in the middle, and one at the top, in three continuous lines. Behind there are thrown the smaller bones. This gallery conducts to several rooms, resembling chapels, lined with bones variously arranged.

Iron House.—A commodious and handsome iron house has lately been imported from England to St John's, N. B. Why do not the people of our cities take a hint from this and similar cases, and build houses and stores that would be safe against fire? A store with walls of brick or stone, rafters and beams of iron, a roof and floors and ceiling of iron and tin, would be in no danger from fire without, and very little from fire within. Such stores and houses would cost more than those built of brick and wood; but as they would last for ages, and need no insurance, the money saved in repairs and in insurance would exceed, in a course of years, the additional capital and the interest upon it. The best of our houses are built with a most useless and dangerous profusion of wood work and lime, might be made of brick; and all the wooden moulding and wainscoting of rooms might be discarded without loss of beauty, and with great saving of risk. And if wooden beams be still used to support floors and ceilings, why are they not covered with brick or tiles above, and tin, or zinc, or iron below?

We could, with but little additional expense, build a house in which every inch of wood used would be covered with something incombustible. The best floors for stores would be plates of rolled iron, laid flat upon iron beams. Stronger than any other, they would be incombustible. And fires in merchandise in such stores could be easily controlled; for firemen would entertain no apprehension of falling walls and roofs, or floors dropping from under them, or rafters tumbling on

their heads. In perfect security, they could carry their hose into every corner, and deluge every bale, and box, and cask with water. One great benefit flowing from incombustibility in buildings, would be the abolition of fire insurance. A fire insurance company is no instrument of protection to the community against destruction of property. It merely transfers a loss from one person to another; merely stipulates to convey the property of A. to B., if the property of B. be destroyed by fire. Hence insurance creates nothing, adds nothing to the public wealth. If this mode of investing capital were abolished, and it would be to a great extent by incombustibility in buildings, the same capital would be invested in something creative, and thus continually add to the national wealth, instead of changing its distribution after the occurrence of destruction.—Public Ledger.

Was there ever a keener generation? Fire proof houses! gracious! they will need fire proof soul cases the most.

Changes of Life.—Some curious statistics have been collected in Geneva, which go to show that a life of easy opulence is most conducive to length of years; thus corroborating the opinion of an English physician, who said that the British nobility owed to a freedom from care, the advanced age to which they usually attain. It appears that in opulent families, of tailors, engravers, clerks, and others in sedentary employments, 141 die out of every thousand; while, in persons of easy circumstances, the average shows but 50 in every thousand. The comparative exemption of gentlemen of fortune from the illa which flesh is heir to, is shown also in the average age to which they attain. Thus, the statistics alluded to prove that the age of the stone cutter averages 34 years, the sculptor 36, the miller 42, the painter 44, the joiner 49, the butcher 53, the lawyer 51, the surgeon 51, the mason 55, the gardener 60, the merchant 63, the Protestant clergyman 63 and the man in easy circumstances 69. In other words, a contented mind is the surest insurance on one's life, and whether rich or poor, we should strive for this, if we would go down to the grave 'like a shock of corn full ripe.'

An African Slave Trader.—The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, states that a person named M. Souza, is the great chief of the trade at Wydah, where he lives surrounded with Oriental magnificence. He has in his vast seraglio, a harem of four hundred women; his dinners are described as being equal to the feasts of Balthazar, and served in the most luxurious manner, no male person is ever allowed to go beyond his grand dining hall. He is exclusively served by women, six or seven of whom serve him with food, of which he never partakes until they have tasted of every dish. He trades in slaves to a great extent and has done so for many years. He is now quite old, and, it is said, is generous and high-minded in every thing but his dealings in slaves. When advised by the French commander to abandon his wicked traffic in human flesh, and do penance for his sins as a slave dealer, he answered that a British commander had already advised him to abandon the slave trade for that of palm oil; but that he despised that trade, as it would not afford him a sufficient profit to keep up his present profuse style of living.

Age of Niagara Falls.—The falls, now twenty miles below Lake Erie, are supposed to have been seven miles farther down the river when land was first separated from, or when the waters of Lake Erie began to flow into Lake Ontario. Land and water were separated on the third day of the creation, and allowing each day to be a period of embracing a thousand of our years, it would be 10,519 years, including the third of creation, since the falls first began to tumble over the great natural ridge of rock extending across the country seven miles from the present site of the cataract. The falls have received 150 feet during the last fifty years, which would give 15,000 years as the age of the cataract, allowing the abrasion of the water to have been the same in all ages. But this is neither possible nor probable, as the action of the water in removing the rocks may be hastened or retarded by the position of character of strata. The rock over which the water is now precipitated, is a compact limestone, resting horizontally upon soft shell, and projecting about forty feet over the latter which yields more readily to the action of the water. Hence the great beauty of the falls at the present time, and the fact that the water is now precipitated, is a compact limestone, resting horizontally upon soft shell, and projecting about forty feet over the latter which yields more readily to the action of the water. Hence the great beauty of the falls at the present time, and the fact that the water is now precipitated, is a compact limestone, resting horizontally upon soft shell, and projecting about forty feet over the latter which yields more readily to the action of the water.

The Hon. Samuel G. Wright, member of congress from the third district of New Jersey, died at his residence in Burlington county, on Wednesday night, 30th ult.

Foreign News

The arrival of the *Hibernia* at Boston on the 17th ult. in twelve days from Liverpool, gives us ten days later news from Europe.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 3, says:

The annexation of Texas, which may now be regarded as consummated, is too important an event in the history of nations to escape the lynx-eyed vigilance of the press in this quarter of the globe. It has been freely commented on since the arrival of the *Acadia*, last week which brought the resolutions of the Texian Congress. The annexation is not, of course, palatable to John Bull, which is, perhaps, the best reason why it should be popular on the western shores of the Atlantic.

France.—The massacre of which the Arabs have been the victims, in the cave of Dahra, has been freely commented upon by the French and British press, and its atrocity has been the subject of just and general condemnation. Marshal Soult has travelled out of his way to throw the shield of his official character around the man-roasting Colonel Pelissier, under whose supervision the baking and stewing of hundreds of human beings was carried on. The affair is a sad stain on the glory of French arms, and impairs the hitherto high character of their soldiery.

Switzerland.—A very melancholy event has plunged the country into consternation and dismay. M. Leu, one of the leading members of the *Jemini* party, was found dead in his bed, weltering in his blood. His partisans declare, loudly and unequivocally, that he was basely assassinated; his political opponents, on the contrary, declare, with equal confidence, that he committed suicide. The physicians declare that from the position which the ball took (he was shot through the heart with a pistol), he could not have committed suicide, and the fact that no pistol was found by his side confirms their assertion. But on the other hand there are no traces of any person entering the house—no noise was heard, though twenty people at least were in the house—the shutters of his bedroom were closed, and his wife, sleeping by his side, was alarmed by the report of the pistol, but saw no one. The affair is enveloped in great mystery, but it is to be hoped it will be cleared up. The agitation the matter has caused is really indescribable, and it has embittered the ill feeling which the different parties bear towards each other. My opinion is, that more blood will flow before the people become calmed down; and perhaps this suicide or assassination, whichever it may be, may be made the cause for it.

Greece.—The accounts from Greece represent the country as overrun with robbers. Assassinations are frequent. M. Patsali has been murdered in front of his own house, and the dwelling of the Receiver General had been broken into and plundered. A large body—47,000 drachmas of the public money—was carried off by the rascals.

Turkey.—Constantinople, July 17.

Collision of Steamers.—Loss of one hundred and thirty-five lives.—On the night of the 11th instant, on the Black Sea, about forty miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish steamers, the one coming from, and the other going to Trebizonde came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with the greater part of the crew and passengers.

The vessels were the *Scutari*, commanded by Mr. Dubbins, and the *Medihrai Tidjehret*, commanded by Mr. Lambert.

India and China.—The Cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay and Poona, and has raged in Lahore fearfully.

The political news is not of importance. The Governor General remained at Calcutta, but was expected to move in October to the north-west provinces, to reduce the Sikhs to order. From China we learn that a riot had taken place at Victoria.—It had been suppressed without difficulty.—The troops had been withdrawn from Kolungson, in accordance with terms of our treaty, and the Chinese had taken possession. The mate and gunner of the *Ariel*, having 100,000 dollars on board, had attempted to seize the vessel, but were defeated—in the conflict the mate was killed, and the gunner wounded. The Bombay market had a favorable appearance for imports.

Professor Espy Abroad.—We regret to learn that some mischievous persons having fired the prairie between this city and Fort Smith, the fences and other valuable property of Major Elias Becton, and Wm. Goodenbury, were consumed. The extent of the drought in our country may be imagined when we relate that the flames rose with such rapidity as to

threaten all before them. Professor Espy will be pleased to hear that a fine shower immediately followed, and the long sultry season has been succeeded by a clouded and a cool atmosphere.—*Ark. Intell.* 8/3/4.

AND-SO-FORTH-IANA.

We have the least catalogue of calamities this week, of any one since we commenced collecting them.

Fire at Albany.—We learn from the Citizen that a fire broke out at 11 1/2 o'clock Monday evening in a cow stable in the rear of No. 6 Park street, between Park and Eagle streets, which immediately spread among the multitude of stables, sheds, and put houses in the rear of the buildings on State, Park, and Eagle streets. These were all consumed, together with two small frame dwellings located in an alley that runs up from Lancaster street. The fire was only prevented from sweeping this alley through on either side to Lancaster street, by a timely supply of water from cisterns connected with Gibson's plane factory.

No. 6 Park street, 2 story brick building, owned by John Townsend, and occupied by a colored family, was destroyed; also No. 8 and 10, two-story frame buildings, owned by the Dennison estate, and occupied by six poor families, were destroyed. No. 12, three-story brick dwelling, owned by John Townsend, and occupied by Wm P. Winters and Loman Clark, was seriously damaged by fire and water. All the furniture was removed.

The three-story brick houses, Nos. 32 and 34 Eagle street, owned by the Rathbone estate and occupied (No. 32) by Mr. Van Arman, and (No. 34) by Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Swan, were also badly damaged, furniture all removed; also from No. 36, occupied by Mr. Parker.

Destructive Fire—Loss of Lives.—At 9 o'clock last evening, the extensive stables fronting on Brattle Square, attached to the City Tavern, Brattle street, kept by Lucius Doolittle, were discovered to be on fire. The fire was designedly set in one of the mangers, near the door in the southerly stable, and the flames spread quickly into the hay loft, and, in a few moments, the whole building was in flames, burning with fearful rapidity.

There were some sixty to seventy horses in the stable. They were all got out at the imminent risk of the lives of the hostlers connected with the stables, and several others, who ventured into the stables surrounded by flames, and cut the halters, and drove the horses out. A young man named Florence Sullivan, a printer, was very badly burnt, his clothes having caught fire. Mr. Pope, the driver of the Berlin and West Boylston stage, had his face and hands burnt. Silas Libbey, hostler, had his hands burnt.

The fire raged furiously, and threatened the destruction of the Brattle Street Church and other surrounding property, but by the exertions of the department it was confined to the stables and sheds. The roof of the church belfry caught fire, and was considerably burnt. It is our melancholy duty, in publishing an account of this fire, to record the loss of two lives by the falling of the angle of the front brick wall of the stables on Brattle Square.

Mr. Emerson G. Thompson, 3d foreman of Engine Company No. 3 of Charlestown, and Mr. Wm. Roulstone, of No. 7, of the same town, were dragging along a horse carriage; and when opposite the stable, the angle of the wall fell over and crushed them underneath it, killing them both instantly. Mr. Roulstone was most shockingly mangled, his head being almost severed from his body.

Mr. Thompson was a young, unmarried man, a carpenter by trade, and Mr. Roulstone was a sail maker—both belonged to Charlestown. It was reported that another young man, named Howard, was killed, but we were unable to learn the fact.

The stages, carriages and harness were all saved. The stables belonged to the Fifty Associates.

One of the hostlers had just taken out a horse from the stall in which the fire was set, for the purpose of giving the animal some water.—*Boston Atlas*, Aug. 16.

Fire near Lexington.—We regret to learn from the Lexington Ky. Inquirer, that the bagging factory and rope walk of Thomas H. Clay, Esq., on the Richmond turnpike, near Lexington, were destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$5,000.

Fire.—The Cincinnati Atlas, of the 7th inst. says:

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a back building attached to the coach-making and blacksmith establishment of John Purnell & Co., corner of Plum and Gorge streets, which, together with the shop in front and contents, were entirely destroyed.

The Anti Rent Murder.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus writes from Delhi as follows:

The examination into the butchery of Steele is still progressing before the Coroner. Developments have already been made which will probably lead to the detection and conviction of some of those engaged in it. Three have already been arrested. One was called as a witness before the Coroner. He was present at the time the deed was done, and has made some disclosures about it. It is feared that the person who fired the fatal shot has escaped and fled. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he could not be found.

The Delaware Express states that the names of the persons arrested are Henry D. Wickham, Zera Preston and Isaac Burhans, of Roxbury, and Richard Davis of Colchester. Sheriff Moore has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension, out of the county, of Warren W. Scudder, of Roxbury, who has absconded.

The Daily Mail says, that there are in Boston upwards of two hundred gambling houses, and at least one thousand and professed gamblers.

More Doings at Lexington.—We learn from the Lexington Inquirer, of yesterday, that on the night of the 19th some of the people of that city, occupying, no enviable position in society, made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly, and tarring and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took cognizance of the proceeding. The Inquirer speaks of the blacks, who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably and inoffensively.

The citizens of Lexington held a public meeting on the subject, at the court house, on the 17th inst. Benj. Gratz in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceding night, pledged themselves to aid the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character, protested against having those shameful doings connected in any manner with the daylight proceedings of last Monday, and resolved that ten men in each ward should volunteer and give their names, who were to arm themselves, and hold themselves ready to unite with the city police at a moment's warning, and that the Mayor should be requested to adopt such other measures as he might deem necessary.—*Lex. Jour.*

The Fire last night. Further Particulars.—It is certain that the fire was set by an incendiary, who entered the door on Brattle square, and applied the matches to the hay in the rack of a large double stall. The hostler had passed the spot but a moment before.

The fire was immediately discovered and an attempt made to smother it with their hands, by the hostler and another person, but it soon got above their reach. The stable was owned by the 'Fifty Associates,' and was insured. Mr. Doolittle's loss was about \$2,000, in hay, grain, harnesses, sleighs, &c. He thinks this morning that no horses were burnt.

We are pained to add that William Roulstone of Charlestown, has also died from injuries received at the fire. His age is 22 years, and he was a sail maker by trade. Another death is reported but not positively known to us.—*Boston Daily Times*, August 18.

Mob and Death at a Camp Meeting.

On Tuesday night of last week, the camp meeting of the colored people near Frank in, in Baltimore county, was the scene of a furious riot, which resulted in death. The camp was held under the auspices of the Bethel church of this city, and was exclusively under the control of colored people. As we understand it, on the previous night, a man who was unruly and disorderly was arrested and kept in confinement, until he could be properly dealt with. This gave umbrage to a party of his friends, who mustered in strength on Tuesday night and proceeded to the camp, armed with various deadly weapons. At the hour of midnight they entered the camp and commenced an assault on all whom they met. In a short time the melee became general, and clubs and other weapons were used. One man, it is stated, named Rogers, was shot, and died in a short time; others were more or less severely injured. The party making the assault were all colored, and nearly, if not quite all, were from Baltimore.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Fire.—A Camden, N. J. on Monday morning a fire was discovered in a frame engine house adjoining a five-story building belonging to the Browning estate, and occupied by Mr. Wentworth as a storehouse for machinery, &c., and the fourth floor by Mr. Warren in the manufacture of silk goods. The whole was destroyed contents and all—loss \$10,000, partly insured.

Great Storm on the Cape.—At Yarmouth, on Monday last, we learn from the Register, the storm of thunder and lightning was severe. Considerable damage was done to houses and vessels.

Fire.—The barn of Grant Goodrich, Esq. of this city, was set on fire by an incendiary on Sunday evening at 11 o'clock and burnt down.—*Chicago Dem.*

From the Whitney Expedition.—One of the party which went out with Mr. Whitney, to survey the route of a railroad to the Pacific, writes to his friend at Rochester, under date of July 14th:—

'We are now ninety miles westward of Prairie du Chien, and from the Mississippi river. We are progressing slowly, and are all in good health and fine spirits. We shall be thirty or forty days more in crossing to the Missouri river. We have travelled only ten, thirteen, and seventeen miles a day since we left the Mississippi, on account of the heat—the thermometer standing at 93 degrees in the shade. In crossing the streams we sometimes had to unload the wagon two or three times a day, and lift it over by hand. Some of us have enjoyed the luxury of sleep over night in wet clothes, from standing in the mud and water, waist deep, to lift out the wagon. This, however, we regard as only one of the varieties of our prairie life.'

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1845.

War and Rumor of War.—For the last few weeks the appearance favorable to Mexico 'threatens,' if nothing more, by issuing orders to be ready.

The United States 'prepares,' as a precautionary move, for national defence: So between both parties rumors of war, like the sound of distant thunder, agitate all America.

What part England is to play in the struggle, can easily be imagined—the Lion likes to have his jackalls provide sumptuous fare; 'England expects every man to do his duty.'

The 'Federalists,' spions of the old tomes are pouring on the cold water, to keep from fainting, and to weaken the government, and, of course, high minded men brush up the plume, for the good of their country;—what next? Ah! that's the how!

Wait a little, gentle reader, the times are full of events, and big ones too; war is a calamity but such things must be, and no Lullay Day Saint will ever throw cold water to disgrace his country or his country's glory. Cowards fear death: the brave none but the Lord.

Never satisfied.—It may truly be said that fashion and death are never satisfied. In all parts of the world men die; and what is as much astonishing as any thing else, is, that accidents, of every description enlarge the business so that a natural death rarely happens, except among the Latter Day Saints. The doctors, the machinery, the fire, the water, and now and then the savages of war, keep the sluiceways, by-paths and 'cross lots' of death so crowded, that the natural way of 'giving up the ghost' and being gathered to the fathers,' is of Mormon faith altogether.

This being the last resort, and only true way of leaving the world, we think the saints may greatly profit by a few words of wisdom. Live simple; cleanse the flesh from impurities; shun the folly of the Gentiles, and obey the ordinances of the Lord, so shall thy days be prolonged upon the earth.

As to fashion, one half the poverty and vanity that now groans in rags or feters in silks, is budded and blossomed, and bears fruit, bitter, sour, knurlly, cankered, and wormy by following fashions. Clothes, carriages, and furniture of every description, are thrown by, by the 'upper ten thousand,' and the 'middle ten thousand' follow the fashion, and then the under ten thousand, carrying the other by day's works, try to do likewise;—and all to be in fashion.

Now all we have to say, is, cure the world of fashion and folly, and there will be less fires, less hail storms, less crimes; less war, and less mobs, and more natural deaths.

Iowa.—Mr. Dodge is elected by a about 800 majority. The people have voted down the constitution the second time. Well, the people are the government any how, in a back country, except where mobbers, lynchers, and Philadelphia rioters get a top, like the Irishman who lashed himself upon a saw log on the top of the hill, and got Pat to roll it off; and he seeing the Irishman squeezed pretty close, when under the log, exclaimed, lustily: 'hang my honey, ye'er a top half of the time!'

Suicide.—On Monday morning last, Mary Robinson, wife of Edward Robinson, of the east part of this city, was found with a razor in her hand, and her throat cut dead. An inquest returned a verdict, 'that the deceased came to her death by her own hand, in a state of mental aberration.'

Chant.—Last Sabbath the band, having ascended the steeple of the Temple, gave a chant as the congregation dispersed from the grove, and being so high the effect was as near heavenly as anything we can think of.—*[Nauvoo Neighbor]*.

Your music is not the only thing that is most effective from a distance. Neighbor.—*St. Louis Revue*.

Just so honest fellows: and one other 'thing,' we would mention, 'most effective from a distance,' is, truth, which, in the shape of persecution, and in the form of the gospel, has touched the hearts of honest men in Europe, as well as America; and in the Islands of the sea;—and having God and some good men, to manage it, the world will hear of its heavenly 'music,' as well as a few soldiers.

The Sabbath.—Twenty-five thousand passengers, says the New York Tribune of the 17th ult., went and came between the Battery and Staten Island on Sunday last.—*[Tippecanoe Journal]*.

Will religionists say that they did right, or that they did wrong, in making this Sunday trip? The answer must and will be—it depends on circumstances! If they were going to hear orthodox preaching, it was right! If they were going to hear orthodox preaching exposed, it was wrong! Circumstances, after all, go further, in what is practical, with religionists, than they are aware of.—*[Regenerator]*.

Talk about right and wrong in breaking the Sabbath. Every body knows, and every day's experience shows, that our large cities are 'Sepulchres full of dead men's bones;' and, that on Sundays, the bugs, worms caterpillars, and butterflies, issue forth for fresh air.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the Mormons who are residing in this city, have had a revelation that a great portion of the city is soon to be burnt down. The prophecy has created a considerable stir amongst them, and they are all preparing to 'remove to the holy city.'

The revelation was given by Isaiah about 2500 years ago. See Isaiah 66: 15 and 16.

City news.—We understand, says the St. Louis Gazette, that a change has been made in the editorial department of the Herald of Religious Liberty, and that hereafter it will be conducted by an association of gentlemen.

Gentlemen truly: what has become of the former Ass that did not 'know his owner?' or, we beg pardon, perhaps the Herald had no connection with the 'Religious Counterfeit Detector?' If so no insinuation.

Horrible state of Society.—Benton's bootailed prophet of the Missouri Reporter, gives the following awful picture of two day's works in St. Louis. Impudent, saucy children jerked into court in lieu of whipping at home; drunkards fined: but no fine, we believe for any other kind of crime;—what a horrible state of society! Hear him herald his own shame:—

Recorder's Court.—A number of school boys were arraigned for using offensive language, and an example made of one of them to the amount of one dollar.

One man was fined twenty dollars for selling liquor on Sunday, and he a man who considers our Sunday as his Monday.

Four other persons were sentenced to the Workhouse in default of paying their fines, for drunkenness, &c.

Recorder's Court.—There were five persons sent to the Workhouse for disturbing the peace, three to work out one dollar, and two to work out five dollars each, and cost.

Three others were fined for the same offence, to the aggregate value of seven dollars and costs, and paid up. Two were fined one dollar each for obstructing the sidewalk, and a free colored customer three dollars for being out after ordinance hours.

An Lord!—The Lord recently spread out a sample of 'passing events' in the St. Louis Gazette, in the following 'mixed metaphor':

Roadyism.—This term is fast becoming legalized in our language; and it would seem inevitably so, from the frequent necessity of using it.

Mix up your metaphors:
"Red spirits, and white spirits,
"Black spirits, and gray.
"Mingle, mingle, mingle,
"You that mingle may."

Rain and Heat.—On Monday night we had a light shower, and on Tuesday at 1 P. M. the Thermometer stood at 97° in the shade. High enough for September.

O say busy Bee!—A new daily paper has been started in Washington, D. C. called the 'Bee.' The first No. (before us) indicates some sweet, and of the gentleman engaged in it, can make any honey from the national litter, they ought to be encouraged throughout the Union.

Judgment.—Let fools tell all they know and wise men profit by it. That is the way a wise Mormon copes with the folly of the sects.

Females.—Judge Lewis says:—'God bless the sex! Ever foremost in the work of charity; always ministering to the sick—lingering longest at the cross—speaking earliest to the sepulchre! They never erred but once, and if that error

had been committed at a later period of the world, after 4000 years of bright and lovely deeds, the Arousing Spirit had carried the offense to Heaven's Chancery in vain!

Female flattery! just as if God did not know the virtues of women. We say: God bless virtuous men and women from the hovel to the heavens, and curse sinful ones from the brothel to the bank.

MEXICO.

Our correspondents at New Orleans, says the Republican, in a letter written at the latest hour before the departure of the Cincinnati, says:

We have just read the following intelligence on the Bulletin board:

Warlike.—Major General Gaines has made a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana, for one thousand men, to start immediately for Texas.

In addition to the above, we learn, verbally, that he has made requisitions upon five or ten of the adjoining States, of one thousand men from each State; making a force of ten thousand men, to start as soon as possible for Texas.

We have no later news from Mexico than was brought by the 'Water Witch,' which you received by the Missouri. The Caspian leaves on Monday, and you will receive by her further intelligence of the doings with us. Yours truly, X.

Gen. Taylor, it will be recollected, landed in Aransas Bay, on the 25th ult., leaving under his command the Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry, and one company of Artillery. The Third Regiment numbered, all told, 567 strong; the Fourth was not so strong, and it is believed that the whole force did not, at that time, exceed one thousand men. St. Joseph's Island is not laid down in the map of Texas published by the War Department in 1844, but it is probably in Matagorda Bay. Col. Twigg, who commands the Second Regiment of Dragoons, had orders to proceed to Fort Alamo—so says the Union—and was, at the last dates for his destination. Fort Alamo is at least one hundred and fifty miles from Matagorda Bay. Whether a junction can be formed by Col. Twigg and Gen. Taylor, before the anticipated attack of the Mexicans, is a matter of doubt. Reinforcements it will be seen, were ordered from New Orleans, but they were not to leave for three or four days. Gen. Taylor's position is, if the intelligence be true, critical and further tidings will be looked for with anxiety.

The Tropic of the 16th, says:—
"The steamship *John McKim* left here last evening for Galveston. We understand that the agent of the government at this port paid \$1,000 to the owners of the McKim to induce them to start her a day in advance of her usual time. It is supposed that she carries out important despatches."

[These are, no doubt, the despatches which were forwarded on the 8th, from Washington, by Lieut. Ringgold.]
The steamboat *White Wing* had been chartered by the Quarter Master at New Orleans, to take the place of the *Udine*, in Aransas Bay, the *White Wing* drawing much less water. She was to leave on the 16th.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 16th, we extract the following article, having at the present moment very general interest:

"There is a dispute respecting the western boundary line of Texas, which may be counted as a new element in our calculations while speculating on the consequences of annexation. According to the Mexican geography it seems that the Nueces is the eastern boundary of the Department of Tamaulipas, and separates it from the State of Texas. This geographical arrangement, of course, throws all the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande in the State of Tamaulipas, and constitutes it an integral portion of Mexico. The Texans, on the contrary, contend that the Rio Grande is the western boundary of the State, and have always claimed the whole territory to that limit. Here, then, is another difficulty which will tend greatly to complicate our relations with Mexico. She will be disposed to regard the march of the United States troops across the Nueces as an invasion of Tamaulipas, a State distinct from Texas, according to the Mexican division. This will be a new cause for war, over and above the provocation already given by taking possession of Texas. That our government is determined to maintain the boundary claimed by Texas to its fullest extent, is sufficiently demonstrated. Our troops are already on the other side of the Nueces, and the intention is announced of occupying a position on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, under orders, no doubt, to that effect from head quarters. On the line of that river, then, a collision must take place, if at all. After consenting to authorize a negotiation with Texas on the basis of Independence, as Mexico has done, she would have no plausible pretext, under the law of nations, to declare war against us on account of annexation. But contemplating the Nueces as the eastern boundary of Tamaulipas, she will consider the presence of an American army west of that stream as an invasion of her territory. Under this view of things, the march of our troops may be resisted as an encroachment on the Mexican soil, and the movement certainly seems, more likely than any other cause hitherto suggested, to lead to a declaration of war."

Strange death.—The last Baltimore Sun has the following: A colored woman recently died at the almshouse, and

from the symptoms developed, the physicians were unable to determine upon the cause of death. Upon a post mortem examination of her body, about one hundred nails were found in her intestines; together with a large two inch screw, and some crooked twelve-penny nails, about four inches long; some pins, bent up, and two pieces of anthracite coal. The nails were generally four-penny, six-penny, and eight-penny; some of them broken. One of the resident students weighed them, and found the ninety nails, now at the alms house, to weigh one pound. About twelve of the nails are in the possession of a physician of this city. What could have induced the poor creature to swallow iron and coal, and how she could swallow a rusty nail four inches long, are questions for speculative philosophy. The woman was an idiot.

Three Persons Killed.—A melancholy accident happened, says the Montreal Herald of the 2d instant, at St. Genevieve, on Sunday about six o'clock. Five respectable persons had met at a house in the village, when a hurricane accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over that place. Two of the company proceeded to the garret for the purpose of shutting a window, when they were instantly struck dead. The electric fluid passed down stairs, killed another person, and severely injuring the remaining two individuals, one of whom was so much hurt that it was expected he would soon be numbered among the dead. The deceased, whose names are Joseph Lazon, J. B. Labonde, and J. R. Roux, were highly respectable young men, much esteemed, and have each left a wife and children to deplore their loss.

THE DARK CLOUD OF WAR!

The Washington Union of Tuesday contains a translation of the report and resolutions submitted by the Mexican Minister of Finance to the Chamber of Deputies, the object of which is to empower the Executive to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars. It comes in the Diario del Gobierno of July 21st, received at the Department of State via Pensacola, and it must remove all doubt as to the intentions of Mexico. The Minister says:

On the 19th of April of the present year, I had the honor to present to the august Chamber of Deputies a report proposing various means which the government considered proper to be adopted, in order to obtain resources for making war on Texas. At that time some hope remained that the efforts of the government to avoid war, and its fatal consequences, might prove successful. That hope is now forever lost; and there are no other alternatives for Mexico than infamy and slavery on the one side, or war, with all its disasters and calamities, on the other. Mexico has been provoked to this war, and for a long series of years has borne this provocation; and her people would now be unworthy to preserve the country which their fathers conquered by their blood, if they should not arm and rise in mass to oppose an iniquitous aggression, in defence of their nationality, and to secure respect as an independent people. The time for talking and discussing the incontestable rights of Mexico in the Texas question, is now past; and the period has arrived when we must act with rapidity and decision, in order to sustain our national cause before the whole world, which is observing us, and which will fix its eyes upon us, to see whether we are worthy to be regarded as a nation, or only to be conquered as a horde of savages. The Government has been unable to resist the calls of duty, or the unanimous voice of the nation, and is decided by necessity to engage in war.—The Minister of Foreign Relations has already submitted his proposition to declare war; and, without doubt, the national Congress will decree it, in obedience to the wishes of the Republic.

The Minister goes on to say that in order to prosecute the war with vigor, a loan, either national or foreign, of \$15,000,000 will be necessary;—and he intimates his belief that oppressive measures may be necessary to raise this large amount, which means that wealthy citizens of Mexico must be compelled to lend assistance. He concludes by submitting the following propositions:

First. The Government is authorized to contract a loan, either national or foreign, which may bring into the Treasury a disposable amount of fifteen millions of dollars.

Second. For the extinction of the debt created by this loan, and the payment of the interest, the Government will hypothecate all the revenues of the nation not already hypothecated for other payments.

Third. The Government will present to Congress an account of every loan which it may contract in virtue of this authorization, and a statement of the objects to which the amount of such loan is devoted.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

The War upon the Jesuits.—The Journal of Commerce, with characteristic bigotry and intolerance, came out the other day in a ferocious article denoun-

cing the Jesuits and rejoicing in what it is disposed to regard as the prospects of a speedy dissolution of that world renowned order. Not long since the same paper made a most indecent and unchristian attack on the Protestant Episcopal church.

"Thus it is ever with sectarian bigotry.—Dealing damnation round the land," on all not included within the pale of its own Communion. Even Mitchell, the French writer, who efforts to approach his subject with the candor and calmness of a philosopher, discovers in his recent work on the influence of the priesthood on the women of France, the same fierce and undignified intolerance.

When the History of the Jesuits is fairly written, it will be clearly seen that an institution which, for three hundred years has maintained such strength and vigor, has had some more conservative and enduring elements of power and influence than mere priestly intrigue and cunning. Neither philosophic historian, nor the genuine christian, whose heart has been enlarged by the vivifying principle of love, can look without the deepest interest and sympathy upon the records of the Society of Jesus. The stern, heroic devotion and profound sagacity of Ignatius—the unparalleled self-sacrifices and unquenchable zeal of Xavier—the exemplary humility and enlightened philanthropy of Borja—the cultivated taste and extensive erudition of Bellarmine—the patient, unwearied zeal and exemplary virtue of a long line of successors devoted to the service of the Almighty, certainly present a spectacle calculated to excite the admiration rather than the censure of the rational observer. Much of superstition, error, folly and hostility to the liberties, civil and religious, of mankind, are mixed up with Jesuitism, but viewed in whatever aspect, we can find no excuse, no palliation for the hissing and howling of that fanatical bigotry of which the Rev David Hale stands amongst the men of this generation, a meet and fitting incarnation and organ.

THE MURDERS IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Albany Eve. Jour. DELHI, Sunday Evening, Aug. 10, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this village last evening, and found a deep gloom hanging over it. This day the remains of Deputy Sheriff Steele were committed to the grave. The funeral service was performed by the Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen of this place, assisted by Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Episcopal Church at Unadilla. There was a very large concourse of people, so much so that the largest church would not begin to hold them. The clergymen addressed a multitude from a piazza. The clergyman of this village impressed on the minds of his hearers eternal vigilance, until the murderers are brought to punishment, and the majesty of the law satisfied.

The citizens of the village held a meeting last evening, and organized a patrol to guard the village and public buildings. Many persons did not close their eyes last night for fear of incendiaries. There is a horrible state of things in this county. I found to-day that a posse went out last night to arrest six men living in Roxbury, the town adjoining Andes, where Steele was murdered, who were supposed to have been present at, if not implicated in, the murder. The posse has just returned, bringing in three men who are confined in jail. An express left here on Friday afternoon for Albany, to confer with and bear despatches to, the Governor. The inhabitants say that the laws are insufficient. The Grand Jurors will not find bills against the Anti-Renderers in this county. They further say, that if the Governor does not act promptly, and provide relief, they, the people of this county, will take the law into their own hands.

Steele had many warm and ardent friends, who are determined to avenge the taking of his life. I presume there are a thousand men waiting anxiously to be let into the disaffected towns, if the laws can have no effect. Much is said here about certain prominent men of this village who are said to have thrown firebrands by encouraging the Anti-Renderers.

Men are pouring into the village from different towns to protect public buildings. The Anti-Renderers say that the jail will never again hold any of them long. They will endeavor to destroy the State arms that are here by burning them. I am told that the Governor will be requested to declare this County in a state of insurrection, and to proclaim martial law.

Yours in much haste,

The Delaware Outrage—Further Arrests.—The Albany Argus of yesterday makes the following statements on the authority of a gentleman who left Delhi on Sunday:

"At the time our informant left, more than forty persons had been brought in by the several posses, from different quarters—some of them arrested as witnesses, but the greater portion of them, (between 30 and 40,) proved to have been concerned as principals for subordinate abettors, in the outrages that resulted in Steele's death.

Our last account gave information of the arrest of 22 or 23 only. Of the rest, six were brought in by Timothy Corbin, Jr. on Saturday—four of whom admitted that they were present at Earl's, armed and disguised, when Steele was shot.—Among the six, were the two Sanford's, father and son—at whose house Scudder staid the night before the sale. Mr. Lunn was another—at whose house Scudder stopped the day of the sale, and where he and others disguised themselves before going on to the ground.

Mr. Corbin also went on Saturday. David Scott of Bovina, who it is in proof furnished a wagon to transport arms and Indians to the ground.

Mr. Burhans brought in two persons suspected of being concerned in the outrage at Earl's.

Of the residue, our informant does not recollect the names; but he furnishes us with some of the facts that have been brought out in proof before the Coroner's Jury, that show the strong and conclusive nature of the testimony against some of those now in custody.

It is in proof, from the wife of Earl and a woman employed at his house, that Earl furnished the Indians with provisions on the morning of the sale—and among other things, mutton, potatoes, bread butter, in considerable quantities.

A Mr. Resnie, one of the prisoners, after some equivocation, finally confessed that he was on the ground at the time of Steele's death, in disguise and armed, and that he acted as a chief on the occasion, under Scudder the head chief or sachem.

It is also in proof that Squires, at whose house were found the pistol taken from Corbin in September, and the 10 Indian daggers, told Scudder on the day of the sale, "Now is your time to strike the fatal blow—now or never." One of the ten daggers found at Squire's house has been identified by young Northop, (the son of the man who confessed to his having acted as chief on the day of sale,) as the dress which he (Northop) wore on that day. He states further that this dress was furnished him by Scudder, and was, after the murder, returned by him to Scudder.

Nothing, we learn, can exceed the slacker and spirit with which the farmers have come up to the work of sustaining the majesty of the law and bringing the offenders to justice. From the remotest parts of the county—from Tompkins, Masonville, Sidney, Walton, Franklin, Meredith, Harkersfield, Davenport, Hancock, as well as Delhi—the farmers have left their fields unharvested, and at great sacrifices to themselves have volunteered to do duty under the Sheriff—coming in armed and equipped ready for service.—These towns are all that are either entirely or mainly free from the Anti Rent feeling.

The infected district embraces nearly half the county—permeating the greater portion of territory lying between the two branches of the Delaware, and some on either side of them. The infected towns are Kortright, Stamford, Roxbury, Middletown, Bovina, Andes, Calchester, Hamden, and a part of Delhi. These towns cover what is known as the old Hardenburgh Patent. The district borders on Sullivan, Greene, Schoharie and Ulster, the western and northwestern part of the county only being free from Anti-Renderism.

Terrible Accident.—Gasometer Burst and several Persons badly Burned.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, of Wednesday August 13th, contains the particulars of a serious accident in Allegheny city. It says:—Last evening at about half past eight o'clock, a terrible accident happened at Allegheny. The New Protestant Methodist church, in that city is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises. Something had gone wrong with the apparatus, and several members of the congregation, had assembled for the purpose of repairing it. While they were in the act of raising the gasometer out of the water, supposing it to be empty, but which was a mistake, the gas ignited from a candle, burst the gasometer with a loud report and set fire to the gas-house.—The fire was quickly subdued by the Uncle Sam, which speedily arrived on the ground. But the melancholy part is the severely burning of several of the persons present.

A list of wounded given is as follows: Mr. Herron, sexton, very badly burnt; not expected to live; Mr. Brown, peddler, badly burnt; supposed to be dangerous; Wm. Kerns, postmaster of Allegheny, badly, but not dangerously burnt; James Russell, carpenter, head badly cut, and supposed to be dangerously burnt; Mr. Isler, very badly burnt; Henry Williams, grocer, slightly burnt. The report of the explosion alarmed the whole neighborhood and the light was very brilliant. The main body of the church was injured.

The Delaware Outrage.—Governor Wright was in consultation yesterday with several gentlemen from Delhi, in reference to the recent outrages in Delaware.

Adjutant Gen. Farrington, we understand, arrived in town yesterday, from Delhi, where he passed a few days on his way from his residence in Tioga county to the capital.

We learn that the Sheriff's posse were still scouring the county, in pursuit of persons suspected or known to have been present in disguise when Steele was murdered—and that almost daily ascensions were made to the number of persons under arrest.—Argus.

Long Prayers.—In old times, and even now a day, in the backwoods, ministers make tedious long prayers. A friend has just related to us a bona fide anecdote, that occurred in a town in Maine, not many years since, in the meeting house on Sunday. The minister was one of the long-winded kind, and on opening his services Sunday morning, usually prayed about three quarters of an hour. One Sunday, after the minister had prayed his usual time, and the congregation had got pretty much tucked out, a venerable Quaker, who went by the title of "Uncle John"—his name being John D.

vis—and who was considered a little "out of his head," looking up earnestly to the minister, suddenly said, "Friend—thee's prayed about long enough—hadn't thee better say, for Christ's sake Amen?"

The congregation found relief in a general "titter," and Uncle John was joined, for he was an universal favorite.

[Lowell Vox Populi.]

Wife-ality.—One John Moriarty had resided the last three years in Brooklyn, with a wife whom he married in Savannah, and by whom he had two children. On Friday, the 15th, another wife of his, with ten good sized children, arrived from Ireland. On Tuesday, the 12th, John robbed his junior wife of \$24, and some household goods, and joined his senior family in New York, to remove with them to the west. The police stopped his flight and took him prisoner.

[Almost Spiritual misery.]

Movements of the British.—The Chicago Democrat states that the British have a steam war ship of the largest size laid up at Penetanguishine, about two hundred miles from Mackinac, with a full crew in attendance, ready to sail her at any moment.—They have had but one company there until recently. They now have two full regiments of Highland Dragoons, and have enlarged and fortified more strongly the barracks at that place. Until lately, the British have been in the habit of paying our Indians annuities. But our government protested against it and broke it up. The Indians have heretofore lined on Drummond's Island, American territory. But now they are nearly all moved to Manitoulin Island, the property of Great Britain, where they are fed, clothed, and provided with arms and ammunition by British officers. On the Manitoulin Island there are now from three to four thousand Indian warriors. Upon these facts at this time, there can be but one opinion formed as to the ultimate designs of Great Britain.

POPTERPOPT.

6 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Rain and Hail.—A piercing shower mingled with hail, which lasted about thirty minutes, has just passed over this city. The only damage we can ascertain is, in glass upon the north and east sides of the houses: From appearances several hundred lights have been broken.

Well, we predicted hail, and it comes without the chance of charging it to an incendiary; and if the household of faith scarcely escapes the cold drops of the Lord, what shall the ungodly and the sinner do when he pours both cold and hot drops upon them without mercy to chasten and reward them for martyring the Prophets, and their evil deeds!

MARRIED.—At Cambria, Niagara Co., N. Y., on the 17th of August, by Elder George Fowler; Mr. Oliver B. Huntington, of Nauvoo, to Miss Mary M. Neal, of Cambria.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT

August 24, 1845.

Margaret Crandall (of La Harpe,) 51y 2m; unknown.

Hiel Bradford, 30y; fever.

Nancy Ann Harding, 1y 9m 5d; diarrhoea.

Joseph Ralphs, 35y 6m; struck with lightning.

Clarissa McNeal (of Shockquon) 18y 4m; chill fever.

Alden Burdick (of La Harpe,) 42y; fever.

Elvira Matson, 25y 7m; consumption.

John Crawford, 23y; bilious fever.

Triphena Redfield (of La Harpe,) 66y 10m; typhus fever.

Henry White, 60y; unknown.

Joseph Isaac Cook, 1y 4m; consumption.

Iowa L. Loomis, 1y 6m; diarrhoea.

Isaac Morley Carter, 3m; canker.

George Black, 28y; bilious fever.

David Foot (of China creek, 76y 15d; chill fever.

August 31, 1845.

Freeman B. Stow, 10y; bilious fever.

Olive M. Stow, 5m 20d; diarrhoea.

Ellen Smith, 2y 3m; black canker.

James H. Stocking, 3y 3d; consumption.

Sarah Butterfield, 3m; canker.

Samuel McMurry, 44y; chill fever.

Samuel Walton, 43y; typhus fever.

Davis Olney, 18y 27d; fever.

Mary L. Bradley, 7y 4m 9d; diarrhoea.

Charles W. Griggs, 25y; consumption.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

DIED August 27th 1845, Sarah Gould, daughter of David H. & Fanny M. Redfield, aged 10 months, and 17 days, of the canker.

Sweet precious babe, alas how dearly loved, Thine blast and yet too soon from us removed, To heavenly joys yet to thy Fathers will, We will submit, resign thee, and be still.

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo: 12 miles from Warsaw; 7 from Lima: 157 acres of good land, about 81 acres and 1/2 good cultivation; 23 under pasture, with 3 log houses, one 18 by 21 with frame attached 12 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings.

Also, 11 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 20 acres under fence.

Also, a new one story Cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land, and situated in one of the most pleasant situations in Nauvoo.

Application to be made as to terms, to John Taylor editor of this paper; to N. Boscawen, owner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York.

Aug. 10-16f

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Hancock.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Terry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and adjustment thereof.

PHILO P. GOODWIN, Adm'r of said Elijah Terry, dec'd.

August 15, 1845.—16-4-7.

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY, on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.

Do you see? Do you hear? if you do, pay ATTENTION!!!

GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAWS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH.

Nauvoo, August 22, 1845—16f

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS.

THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef cattle, cows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.

Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAWS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH.

Nauvoo, August 22, 1845—16f

FOR SALE.

BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

One large new Two Horse Carriage.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.

August 6, 14f

Old Connecticut Pottery.

WANDELL & MORE

MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.

KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pans, Flasks, Water Kettles, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, B. or, Butlers, Ginger P. Pot, Boilers, Chimney Tops, straight and bell ed Jars with covers, straight and bell ed B. or, Pots with covers, Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 6 to 14 inches, Stone Tubers, Chamber pots, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality.

We are employing experienced workmen from Norway, Connecticut and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the western country. We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-back, red, green, yellow, cream color, mott ed color, etc., etc.

Orders from St. Louis and other southern and western markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

C. W. WANDELL, M. MORE, Jr.

Nauvoo, July 30, 1845—13-1y

WANTED.

BY the Nauvoo House Association,

200 Tons of hay,

10,000 Bushels of oats,

25,000 Bushels of wheat,

25,000 Bushels of corn,

5,000 Bushels of potatoes,

1,000 Cords of wood,

2,000 Dollars in cash,

1,000 Barrels of pork,

100 Head of beef cattle,

100 Horses,

And every thing else that can be made use of in building the 'Nauvoo House.'

Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.

GEORGE MILLER, PETER HAWS, AMASA LYMAN, GEORGE A. SMITH, Trustees.

July 22-12f

HO! PLEASURE IN ADVANCE!

TO those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Manhard's Steam Mill for their accommodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters purrl along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after a pleasant sail on the bosom of the Father of waters, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may take at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the Islands or Iowa; will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!

A. YOUNG.

August 9th 1845—15-3w.

N. B. I particularly invite the Twelve, President G. Miller, Father John Smith and his clerk, with their families. Mother Smith and the widows of the Martyred Prophet and Patriarch—to come and sail free.

NEIGHBORS.

WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last-year's Neighbor fit for binding, those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.

Nauvoo August 13th 1845—15-1f

LOOK HERE.

FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, President, SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk protem.

Nauvoo August 11th 1845—15-1f

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed **NOTARY PUBLIC** for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in this brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

TIME: TIME!—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lard, at their Kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Shiras. All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSHUA ROYCE, O. M. ALLEN, EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845—No 1—6m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 20 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated 2 1/2 miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware, a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppets and Salts, Nappes, Mugs, &c, which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased in the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President

RICHARD STEELE, WILLIAM BOX, RICHARD RALPHS, JOSEPH RALPHS, THOMAS RALPHS, ALFRED CORDON, JOHN BURNES Clerk,

June 4th 1845—5-6m

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 12, 1845—1f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE.

general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, You buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariots, Cabs, Cais, Bureaus, Buggies and Street Wagons, Hearse, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, Lard and Cattle Horse Lumber Wagons, Oils and Horse Carriages, Buggy Boxes, Fish Forks, Axes, Carries and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any western market. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

J. H. & W. H. RALSTON,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3-1f

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

April 7:49-6m W. & S.

NOTICE.

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.

JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.

R. SHEPHERD, C. K.

July 18, 1845:12-3m

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monson street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.

DANIEL BUTLER.

July 14 1845—11-1f

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

MRS. PITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte; and wishing to suit the circumstances of the pupils, she offers to teach at the very low rate of the dollar per quarter; so that all classes will find it easy to be accommodated.

As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.

Reference, kindly permitted, to Messrs Brigham Young and John Taylor, that she has Enquire for Mrs. P. at Mr. Smith's, Millers, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the 8-vents Hall.

July 29-13f

